

7 FAM 830 SPECIFIC NOTARIAL ACTS

(TL:CON-6; 6-30-84)

7 FAM 831 OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS

The consular officer who administers the oath/affirmation asks the person taking the oath/affirmation a question in substance as follows:

Do you swear (or affirm) that the statements which you have signed before me are true?

The person taking the oath/affirmation should reply in the affirmative. In some countries, persons are unfamiliar with oral oaths and affirmations and may object to their administration. In such cases the consular officer may make available to the requestor the language of the "Unsworn Declarations Under Penalty of Perjury" statutes, 28 U.S.C. 1746 (see 7 FAM 831 Exhibit 831). See also proviso in section 7 FAM 831.3 regarding acceptability of such an affirmation in all jurisdictions. Wherever possible, the use of "Unsworn Declarations Under Penalty of Perjury" should be encouraged, as its use saves much consular officer time.

7 FAM 831.1 Penalty for Perjury

To emphasize the seriousness of a sworn statement before administering the oath, the officer may wish to read aloud 22 U.S.C. 4221 (see 7 FAM 831 Exhibit 831.1), about the penalty for perjury committed before an American diplomatic or consular officer.

7 FAM 831.2 Display of Flags

For guidance on display of the flag in a room where oaths are regularly administered, see 2 FAM 156.4-1 .

7 FAM 831.3 Failure of Requesting Party to Appear

A person who cannot appear before a consular officer may be supplied with the language of the "Unsworn Declarations Under Penalty of Perjury" statute, 28 U.S.C. 1746 (see 7 FAM 831 Exhibit 831). A consular officer may not administer an oath to someone who is not present, by telephone or otherwise. However, the consular officer should advise that the "Unsworn Declarations Under Penalty of Perjury" statute pertains only to Federal laws and regulations, and should not be used at all for state documents.

7 FAM 832 AFFIDAVITS

- a. The consular officer should:
 - (1) Require the presence of the affiant at the time an affidavit is taken;
 - (2) Require satisfactory identification of the affiant; and
 - (3) Administer the oath or affirmation to the affiant before the affiant signs the affidavit.
- b. If in doubt about the legality of the notarial act in the jurisdiction where the affidavit is to be used, see the Law Digest section of the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory.
- c. Affidavits are usually drawn by attorneys or are set out in established forms.
- d. Whenever possible, affidavits should be typed and be signed in permanent ink.
- e. The form and substantive requirements of an affidavit depend principally on the purpose for which it is made and the laws of the jurisdiction where it is to be used.
- f. If a consular officer finds it necessary to assist a person in the preparation of an affidavit—for example, in connection with the disposition of a loss of nationality case—the officer should consult Jones' Legal Forms Annotated: Contractual Business and Conveyancing Forms (see section 7 FAM 815.2). The simple form shown in 7 FAM 832 Exhibit 832 may be used as a general format guide for the consular officer. The consular officer should not assist the person in drafting the document.

7 FAM 833 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

7 FAM 833.1 Taking Acknowledgments

Before taking an acknowledgment, a consular officer should always require the presence of the person who signed the instrument to be acknowledged. Failure to do so invalidates the notarial act because the notarial certificate states “personally appeared before me.” Therefore, a consular officer should never take an acknowledgment by telephone. The consular officer should obtain confirmation of the identity of the persons making the acknowledgment and be assured that they understand the nature of the instrument. It is the responsibility of the requesting party, not the consular officer, to determine the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the acknowledged document is to be used. The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, Law Digest volume, or Directory of Lawyer Referral Services (see section 7 FAM 815) may be made available to the requesting party for review on the consular premises.

7 FAM 833.2 Form of a Notarial Certificate

- a. The form of a notarial certificate depends on the laws of the jurisdiction where the acknowledged document is to be used and the intended purpose of the document.
- b. If the person who requests the acknowledgment gives the consular officer a specific form of notarial certificate to be used, the officer should comply with the request, making such amendments to the form as are necessary to show the venue and the name, title, and authority of the consular officer.

c. If a notarial certificate is not provided by the person who wishes to have a document acknowledged as a private individual, the certificate shown in 7 FAM 833 Exhibit 833.2 may be used. Jones Legal Forms may also be consulted (see section 7 FAM 815.2).

7 FAM 834 CORPORATE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Officials of U.S. corporations traveling abroad frequently desire to execute an instrument in their capacity as corporate officials before a U.S. consular officer.

7 FAM 834.1 Language

The notarial certificate presented by the corporate official to the consular officer generally contains clauses such as, "....., known to me personally and known to be the President of Jones, Inc., Boise, Idaho." The consular officer who executes such a certificate is attesting not only to the personal identity of the individual but also to the person's corporate position. It is usually difficult to establish the corporate identity of the business representative because documents such as business cards and letterhead can be fraudulent. Therefore, the consular officer should take care not to execute a preprinted corporate acknowledgment certificate if the officer is unable to attest personally to the business identity of the requesting party.

The corporate acknowledgment problem can frequently be circumvented by changing the "known to me to be" language to read, "who acknowledged himself to be the President of Alliance, Inc." (see section 7 FAM 834.3).

7 FAM 834.2 Format

Each State of the United States has a different form for corporate acknowledgments. The form required by the State where the document is to be filed can be found under the heading "Acknowledgments" in the Law Digest volume of the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory under the State in question (see section 7 FAM 802 c). If a State has a uniform law on acknowledgments, the form for the corporate acknowledgment can be found in the Law Digest volume of the Martindale-Hubbell Directory under Selected Uniform Acts, the Uniform Acknowledgment Act, and Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgments Act.

See also section 7 FAM 805 of this chapter. If the language of the notarized certificate is changed substantially, it will invalidate the notarial act.

7 FAM 834.3 Identification of The Person Making The Acknowledgment

Some States do not require that a notary be assured of the legal or business identity of the grantor (the corporate representative who is to sign the instrument) (see section 7 FAM 803 g). Depending on the language of the acknowledgment certificate, it may be sufficient for a grantor to be identified personally. Among States that require a notary to verify not only the grantor's personal identity, but also the legal or business identity, some provide that a person's legal or business identity may be proved by the oath of a third person, other than a consular officer, who has personal knowledge of the grantor's identity and who accompanies the grantor. An affidavit may be taken from that third person and the language of the certificate may be changed from "known to be" to "proved on oath of John Roberts (see attached affidavit) to be"

7 FAM 834.4 Consular Verification of Grantor's Identity

For States that require a notary to attest to the grantor's personal and business identity or when there is no third person who can swear to this, the consular officer must be satisfied of the grantor's legal or business identity before executing the acknowledgments. Posts should take care in determining that the grantor is, for example, president of Jones, Inc. There are few foolproof ways of doing so. The corporate letterhead, business cards, legal papers, even articles of incorporation, partnership agreements, or letters of guardianship or administration can easily be forged. Taken together, however, these documents may have some weight in establishing an individual's legal or business identity.

7 FAM 834.5 Verification Procedures

If the grantor's identity cannot be established on the basis of the documents presented, the three recommended ways to verify a grantor's legal or business identity are to:

(1) Seek the assistance of the commercial officer who may have been alerted to the arrival of a U.S. citizen corporate officer. For confirmation, refer to the latest edition of Standard and Poor's or Dun & Bradstreet's registers of corporations, directors, and executives (see Index Appendix D), which should be available in the post's commercial section.

(2) Explain the problem to the grantor and say that you cannot execute the acknowledgment unless you have solid evidence of the grantor's status in the corporation. Ask permission to telephone collect to the corporate office and ask for the name of its president, vice president, or other officer, as the case may be. According to the Better Business Bureau, this is the recommended solution for use by U.S. notaries public.

(3) Send a short telegram to the Department (CA/OCS/CCS), asking "Who is the president of Jones, Inc.?" This may be done because consular officers are obliged to execute all reasonable requests for notarials, and the agreement to be acknowledged may be important to U.S. commerce. For a sample corporate acknowledgment certificate, see 7 FAM 834 Exhibit 834.5 .

7 FAM 835 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF SELF-PROVING WILLS

7 FAM 835.1 Prohibitions Against Consular Action

a. Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, 92.81 prohibits consular officers from writing wills.

b. Consular officers must not witness wills or obtain witnesses for a person desiring to have a will executed at a Foreign Service post.

7 FAM 835.2 Self-Proving Will

A consular officer may be called upon to take an acknowledgment of a self-proving will, as provided in the Uniform Probate Code (see [Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory](#), Law Digest volume, under Uniform Model Acts. A self-proving will eliminates some of the formalities of proof at probate by avoiding the need to call the witnesses who were present at the time of execution.

7 FAM 835.3 Acknowledgment Process

The process of executing acknowledgments of self-proving wills is twofold, consisting of an affidavit and an acknowledgment. Such an affidavit and acknowledgment can be executed only if the testator and all the witnesses are present at the same time. The consular officer places the testator and the witnesses under oath prior to their execution of the affidavits. If it appears that the testator is not aware of what is being signed, due to ignorance or incompetence, or that the testator is acting under undue influence or duress, the notarial act should not be performed. Proof of identification of all parties should be obtained and all the following general notarial procedures should be employed:

(1) The person making a will (testator) appears before a consular officer, bringing the witnesses who have already witnessed the will. The testator executes an affidavit affirming that the document is the testator's last will and that the testator has signed it freely and knowingly. The witnesses execute affidavits attesting that the testator appeared to be of sound mind and made the will voluntarily.

(2) The testator and the witnesses acknowledge their signatures on the will.

7 FAM 836 ATTESTATIONS

7 FAM 836.1 Proof of Attestation

Not all states use the acknowledgment procedure to prove that a document has been properly executed. As an alternative, some States require that one or more witnesses appear before a consular officer and attest that the grantor executed and acknowledged the document in the presence of the witnesses.

7 FAM 836.2 Attestation and Acknowledgment

a. A consular officer should not act as an attesting witness to the execution of an instrument in connection with any private party matter, such as powers of attorney, wills, or contracts. The function of a witness is to be available to testify in the event a dispute arises at a later date concerning the circumstances surrounding the execution of a document. If a document needs witnessing, the person requesting the notarial service should provide the witness(es).

b. While either attestations or acknowledgments are generally required by jurisdictions in the United States, the execution of both an attestation and an acknowledgment on the same instrument is rarely required. When a consular officer is called upon to administer an oath to an attesting witness and to take an acknowledgment from the grantor, two separate notarial acts are performed and two separate fees should be charged.

7 FAM 836.3 Oath by Attesting Witness

a. The attesting witness must swear or affirm to knowing the signer of the instrument and to being present when the document was signed. Some States may have more specific requirements. Mere acknowledgment by the witness of having seen the instrument signed by the grantor is not always sufficient.

b. If in doubt as to the legality of the attestation under the laws of the jurisdiction where the instrument is to be used, see the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory. If no information is available, the consular officer should inform the witness that the attestation may or may not be admissible in the State where it is to be used and that the witness may wish to ask an attorney in that State about the State's requirements. For a sample attestation certificate, see 7 FAM 836 Exhibit 836.3 .

7 FAM 837 CERTIFICATIONS OF TRUE COPIES

7 FAM 837.1 Procedures and Fees

a. Whenever feasible, certifications of true copies should not be issued. As an alternative, the requesting party should be referred to the foreign authority which issued the document. This option may not be possible in jurisdictions where duplicate original copies of documents are not available from the document issuing office. When in doubt, consular officers should consult the Department (see section 7 FAM 804 d) or 7 FAM 804 Exhibit 804a .

b. Consular officers may issue certified copies of documents, using the certificate shown in 7 FAM 837 Exhibit 837.1 . If the consular officer deems it advisable, and if feasible to do so, the documents or abstracts from them may be copied at a Foreign Service post. The appropriate fee should be charged for this service based on the Schedule of Fees (7 FAM 042).

7 FAM 837.2 Obtaining Foreign Public Documents

A consular officer should attempt to obtain a copy of a foreign document on behalf of a private person only if the interest of the person who requests the document is clearly indicated and there is a good reason for requesting the consular officer's assistance. In some countries, for example, the only way to obtain foreign public documents is by way of the diplomatic channel. Persons requesting documents for use in the preparation of family trees or in the compilation of genealogical studies should be referred to a person performing genealogical searches; consular officers are not permitted to perform such searches (22 CFR 92.79).

7 FAM 837.3 Payment for Foreign Public Documents

a. Official funds cannot be used to pay for copies of, or extracts from, foreign public records obtained at the request of private persons. The consular officer should, therefore, require a person who requests a foreign public document to make a deposit of funds in an amount sufficient to defray any charges which the foreign authorities might require, in addition to the authentication fee.

b. If a request emanates from a department or agency of the Federal Government and if the documents cannot be obtained gratis from the foreign authorities, the Department (CA/OCS/ CCS) will provide the consular officer with an appropriation number and fund code.

c. If State, county, or municipal authorities ask the consular officer to obtain foreign public documents and express a willingness to supply documents to the foreign authorities in similar circumstances, the consular officer may try to obtain the desired documents gratis. Otherwise, such authorities should be informed that they must pay the charges of the foreign officials. Such payment should be by certified check payable to the American Embassy or Consulate, since a State appropriation number is not compatible with the Federal system of charging appropriations. No consular fee should be charged; the assistance is a no-fee service, under item 58(a) of the Schedule of Fees (see section 7 FAM 042).

7 FAM 837.4 Translations

Officers of the Foreign Service are not permitted to translate notarial documents or to certify to the correctness of translations for the public. They are authorized to administer an oath to the translator executing an affidavit as to the correctness of a translation; to take an acknowledgment of the preparation of the translation; and to authenticate the seal and signature of a local official affixed to a translation.

7 FAM 838 AND 839 UNASSIGNED

7 FAM 831 Exhibit 831

Excerpt from Federal Law: Unsworn Declarations Under Penalty of Perjury

Excerpt from Federal Law: Unsworn Declarations Under Penalty of Perjury

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TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

§ 1746

AMENDMENTS

1949—Act May 24, 1949, substituted "patents" following "relating to" for "registered trade-marks, labels, or prints", and inserted "or by another officer of the Patent Office authorized to do so by the Commissioner" following "Commissioner of Patents".

CHANGE OF NAME

"Patent Office" and "Commissioner of Patents" redesignated "Patent and Trademark Office" and "Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks", respectively, by section 3 of Pub. L. 93-596, Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1949, set out as a note under section 1 of Title 35, Patents.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

The functions of all officers of the Department of Commerce and all functions of all agencies and employees of the Department, were, with a few exceptions, transferred to the Secretary of Commerce, with power vested in him to authorize their performance or the performance of any of his functions by any of those officers, agencies, and employees, by Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, §§ 1, 2, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3174, 64 Stat. 1263, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. The Patent Office, referred to in this section, is an agency of the Department of Commerce, and the Commissioner of Patents, referred to in this section, is an officer of that Department.

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Proof of official record, see rule 44, Appendix to this title.

Effect of rule 44 on former section 673 of this title, see note by Advisory Committee under rule 44.

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Proof of official records, see rule 27, and note of the Advisory Committee under rule 44, Title 18, Appendix, Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 1745 of this title.

§ 1745. Copies of foreign patent documents

Copies of the specifications and drawings of foreign letters patent, or applications for foreign letters patent, and copies of excerpts of the official journals and other official publications of foreign patent offices belonging to the United States Patent Office, certified in the manner provided by section 1744 of this title are prima facie evidence of their contents and of the dates indicated on their face.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 948; May 24, 1949, ch. 139, § 92(d), (e), 63 Stat. 103; Oct. 3, 1964, Pub. L. 88-619, § 7(a), 78 Stat. 996.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 674 (R.S. § 893). Changes were made in phraseology.

AMENDMENTS

1964—Pub. L. 88-619, among other changes, inserted "or applications for foreign letters patent, and copies of excerpts of the official journals and other official publications of foreign patent offices belonging to the United States Patent Office" in the text, and substituted "documents" for "specifications and drawings" in the catchline.

1949—Act May 24, 1949, § 92(d), repealed former section 1745, relating to printed copies of patent specifications and drawings, and by section 92(e) of act May 24, 1949, renumbered former section 1746 to be section 1745.

CHANGE OF NAME

"Patent Office" redesignated "Patent and Trademark Office", by section 3 of Pub. L. 93-596, Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1949, set out as a note under section 1 of Title 35, Patents.

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Proof of official records, see rule 44, Appendix to this title.

Effect of rule 44 on former section 675 of this title, see note by Advisory Committee under rule 44.

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Proof of official records, see rule 27, and note of the Advisory Committee under rule 27, Title 18, Appendix, Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

§ 1746. Unsworn declarations under penalty of perjury

Wherever, under any law of the United States or under any rule, regulation, order, or requirement made pursuant to law, any matter is required or permitted to be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the sworn declaration, verification, certificate, statement, oath, or affidavit, in writing of the person making the same (other than a deposition, or an oath of office, or an oath required to be taken before a specified official other than a notary public), such matter may, with like force and effect, be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the unsworn declaration, certificate, verification, or statement, in writing of such person which is subscribed by him, as true under penalty of perjury, and dated, in substantially the following form:

(1) If executed without the United States: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date).

(Signature)".

(2) If executed within the United States, its territories, possessions, or commonwealths: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date).

(Signature)".

(Added Pub. L. 94-550, § 1(a), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2534.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 8 section 1357; title 10 section 931; title 18 sections 152, 1546, 1621, 1623; title 25 section 399; title 46 sections 229e, 231.

CHAPTER 117—EVIDENCE; DEPOSITIONS

Sec.

- 1781. Transmittal of letter rogatory or request.
- 1782. Assistance to foreign and international tribunals and to litigants before such tribunals.
- 1783. Subpoena of person in foreign country.
- 1784. Contempt.
- [1785. Repealed.]

AMENDMENTS

1964—Pub. L. 88-619, §§ 8(b), 9(b), 10(b), 12(b), Oct. 3, 1964, 78 Stat. 997, 9, substituted "Transmittal of letter rogatory or request" for "Foreign witnesses" in item 1781, "Assistance to foreign and international tribunals and to litigants before such tribunals" for "Testimony for use in foreign countries" in item 1782,

Excerpt from Federal Law: Desposition and Notarial Acts, Perjury

Excerpt from Federal Law: Despositions and Notarial Acts; Perjury

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TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE

§ 4221

sides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several embassies, legations, and consulates, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each embassy, legation, or consulate; and it shall be the duty of all officers and persons connected with such embassies, legations, and consulates to collect for such official services such and only such fees as may be prescribed for their respective embassies, legations, and consulates, and such rates or tariffs shall be reported annually to Congress.

(R.S. § 1745; Apr. 5, 1906, ch. 1366, § 3, 34 Stat. 100.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 1745 derived from act Aug. 18, 1856, ch. 127, § 16, 11 Stat. 57.

Section was not enacted as part of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 which comprises this chapter.

Section was formerly classified to section 1201 of this title, and prior thereto to section 127 of this title.

EX. ORD. NO. 10718. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO SECRETARY OF STATE

Ex. Ord. No. 10718, June 27, 1957, 22 F.R. 4632, provided:

SECTION 1. There is hereby delegated to the Secretary of State the authority vested in the President by section 1745 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (22 U.S.C. 1201) (this section) to prescribe, from time to time, the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several embassies, legations, and consulates, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each embassy, legation, or consulate.

SEC. 2. This order shall not operate to amend, supersede, or terminate any rates or tariffs of fees, designations, or adaptations prescribed or made under authority of the said section 1745 (this section) and in force immediately prior to the issuance of this order; but authority to amend, supersede, or terminate the same, and to prescribe regulations necessary or desirable for the implementation of rates or tariffs of fees, designations, or adaptations heretofore or hereafter prescribed or made, shall be deemed to be included within the authority delegated by section 1 of this order.

SEC. 3. The rates or tariffs of fees and the regulations prescribed and any other actions taken by the Secretary of State under authority of this order shall be published in the Federal Register.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

CROSS REFERENCES

Fees for consular certification of invoices, see section 4201 of this title.

Fees named in tariff of consular fees prescribed by order of the President, see section 4206 of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 4191, 4201, 4215 of this title.

§ 4220. Medium for payment of fees

All fees collected by diplomatic and consular officers for and in behalf of the United States shall be collected in the coin of the United States, or at its representative value in exchange.

(R.S. § 1746.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 1746 derived from act Aug. 18, 1856, ch. 127, § 30, 11 Stat. 63.

Section was not enacted as part of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 which comprises this chapter.

Section was formerly classified to section 1202 of this title, and prior thereto to section 128 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

All coins and currencies of United States to be legal tender for all debts, see section 5103 of Title 31, Money and Finance.

Valuation of foreign coins in payment of fees, see section 4208 of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 4191 of this title.

§ 4221. Depositions and notarial acts; perjury

Every secretary of embassy or legation and consular officer is authorized, whenever he is required or deems it necessary or proper so to do, at the post, port, place, or within the limits of his embassy, legation, or consulate, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and to perform any notarial act which any notary public is required or authorized by law to do within the United States. Every such oath, affirmation, affidavit, deposition, and notarial act administered, sworn, affirmed, taken, had, or done, by or before any such officer, when certified under his hand and seal of office, shall be as valid, and of like force and effect within the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if administered, sworn, affirmed, taken, had, or done, by or before any other person within the United States duly authorized and competent thereto. If any person shall willfully and corruptly commit perjury, or by any means procure any person to commit perjury in any such oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, within the intent and meaning of any Act of Congress now or hereafter made, such offender may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with in any district of the United States, in the same manner, in all respects, as if such offense had been committed in the United States, before any officer duly authorized therein to administer or take such oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and shall be subject to the same punishment and disability therefor as are or shall be prescribed by any such act for such offense; and any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed thereto, or thereon the seal and signature of the officer administering or taking the same in testimony thereof, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of any such seal or signature being genuine or of the official character of such person; and if any person shall forge any such seal or signature, or shall tender in evidence any such document with a false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years nor less than one year, and fined, in a sum not to exceed \$3,000, and may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with therefor in the district where he may be arrested or in custody.

7 FAM 832 Exhibit 832

(TL:CON-6; 6-30-84)

Sample of a Simple Affidavit Form

AFFIDAVIT

VENUE.

Federative Republic of Brazil)
(Country))
)
State of Sao Paulo)
(State, province, etc.) ss.
)
Sao Paulo)
(City))
)
Consulate General of the)
United States of America)
(Name of consular post)

I certify that on this day the individual named below
appeared before me and, being sworn, made the statements
set forth in the attached instrument.

JOAO SILVEIRO
(Typed Name of Affiant)

/s/ [Signature] [Initials]
(Signature of Consular Officer)

L. Dudley Wilson
(Typed Name of Consular Officer)

Vice Consul of the United States of America
(Title of Consular Officer)

November 1, 1982
(Date)

(SEAL)

(TL:CON-6; 6-30-84)

Sample of an Individual Acknowledgement Certificate

INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT CERTIFICATE

VENUE.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO)

(Country)

Federal District

(State, province, etc.)

MEXICO CITY

(City)

SS.

Embassy of the United

States of America

(Name of consular post)

I certify that on this day the individual named below

appeared before me and acknowledged to me that the attached

instrument was executed freely and voluntarily.

Margarita Diaz de Medina

(Typed Name of Individual)

[illegible]

(Signature of Consular Officer)

Ricardo Gonzalez

(Typed Name of Consular Officer)

Consul of the United States of America

(Title of Consular Officer)

April 15, 1980

(Date)

(SEAL)

7 FAM 834 Exhibit 834.5

(TL:CON-6; 6-30-84)

Sample of a Corporate Acknowledgment Certificate

CORPORATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT CERTIFICATE

VENUE.

CANADA)
(Country))
)
Province of Quebec)
(State, Province, etc.))
)
Montreal) ss.
(City))
)
Consulate General of the)
United States of America)
(Name of consular post))

I certify on this day the corporate officer identified
in the annexed instrument appeared before me and acknowledged
to me that the instrument was executed freely and voluntarily.

Thomas A. E. Smythe
(Typed Name of Individual)

/s/ (Signature) (Typed Name of Individual)
(Signature of Consular Officer)

Linda M. Watanabe
(Typed Name of Consular Officer)

Consul of the United States of America
(Title of Consular Officer)

July 10, 1981
(Date)

(SEAL)

7 FAM 836 Exhibit 836.3

(TL:CON-6; 6-30-84)

Sample of an Attestation Certificate

ATTESTATION CERTIFICATE

VENUE.

Switzerland)
(Country))
)
Canton of Bern)
(State, province, etc.))
)
Bern) ss:
(City))
)
Embassy of the United)
States of America)
(Name of consular post))

I certify that on this day Otto von Messerschmitt,
subscribing witness to the annexed instrument, appeared
before me and stated that Hildegarde Braun, the grantor,
voluntarily executed the instrument (or acknowledged the
execution of the instrument) in the presence of the witness,
and that the witness subscribed the same, acting as attesting
witness at the request of the grantor.

/s/ [Signature] [Initials]
(Signature of Attesting Witness)

Otto von Messerschmitt
(Typed Name of Attesting Witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

/s/ [Signature] [Initials]
(Signature of Consular Officer)

Gaylord F. Calhoun
(Typed Name of Consular Officer)

Vice Consul of the United States of America
(Title of Consular Officer)

October 25, 1983
(Date)

(SEAL)

7 FAM 837 Exhibit 837.1

(TL:CON-6; 6-30-84)

Sample of a Certification Of True Copy

CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY

VENUE

Japan)
(Country))
)
Prefecture of Tokyo)
(State, province, etc.))
)
Tokyo)
(City))
)
Embassy of the United)
States of America)
(Name of consular post))

ss:

I certify that the annexed document is a true and faithful
copy of the original, and that it has been carefully examined
by me, compared with the said original, and found to agree
with it word for word and figure for figure.

/s/ [Signature]]]
(Signature of Consular Officer)

Samuel Morawitz, III
(Typed Name of Consular Officer)

Consul of the United States of America
(Title of Consular Officer)

January 22, 1980
(Date)

(SEAL)